

# The Weekly Shelby News.

BY HENRI F. MIDDLETON.

VOL: 17:-NO: 48.

[TRUTH AND OUR NATIVE LAND—FEARLESSLY, FAITHFULLY, AND FIRMLY.]

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

## The Weekly Shelby News.

TERMS: TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

**Maj. ALFRED BASEY**, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Jefferson City, Mo., died on the night of the 9th instant, after a very severe and protracted illness. Maj. Basey emigrated to Missouri from Bourbon county, Ky., in 1818, and settled in Howard county.

**FOR NICARAGUA.**—The New Orleans *Delta* says: Persons emigrating to Nicaragua receive from the Government a free donation of land. So announces the Agent of that Government here, Col. Mancosos. He advances passages to persons desirous of emigrating. A steamer will leave here for Nicaragua on the 28th of every month.

**TEXAS SALT.**—It is stated in the Texas papers that salt works have been established in that State, about fifty-five or sixty miles from Austin, on the west side of the Colorado. The salt is said to be a superior article and the best offered in that market.

**The Legislature of Arkansas** met at Little Rock on Monday and organized by the election of John R. Hampton as President of the Senate and Samuel Mitchell as Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Governor's message is devoted mostly to the affairs of the defunct banks and swamp lands.

**ANSWER.**—It was examination day in our school—we had "read and spelt"—to the sound of all the letters that had any sound, said the "brevities" and "mortalities" without missing a word—and we were ranged on the floor in front of the "visitors," to be looked at and answer such questions as they saw fit to ask.—"Where was John Rogers burnt to death?" said the teacher to me in a commanding voice. I couldn't tell the next—"Joshua knows," said a little girl at the front of the class. "Well," said the teacher, "if Joshua knows he may tell." "In the fire!" said Joshua, looking very solemn and wise. This was the last question. We had liberty to make all the noise we pleased for five minutes, and then go home.

**MORE PAUPERS AND CONVICTS FROM EUROPE.**—The late English papers state that seventy-five paupers from the village of Ennis, in Ireland, have been embarked for Australia and America. In a letter of the Berlin correspondent of the London Times, dated September 22d, is given an account of the marriage ceremonies of the Grand Duke of Baden, who, on that day, pardoned a number of criminals, some of whom are graciously "permitted" to make America their future home. We quote the following extract from the letter:

"Twenty-six persons, under punishment or imprisonment for various misdemeanors, are entirely pardoned, and four "convicts," condemned, some to imprisonment for life, others for twenty years, have received permission to emigrate to America. Among the 26 prisoners mentioned above, are to be found all who had been committed for political offences."

**CORROX.**—Memphis papers state that the "great staple" has accumulated in that city far beyond the capacity of the boats engaged in the trade to take it away, the low water preventing the large Mississippi packets from coming out with full loads.

**DR. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.**—SURGEON DENTIST, having permanently located in Shelbyville, has come to the practice of his profession and surgical services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

**DR. WILLIAM SINGLETON.**—PRACTICALLY located in Shelbyville, recently engaged in professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

**DR. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.**—SURGEON DENTIST, having permanently located in Shelbyville, begs leave to announce that he will devote his attention to the practice of his profession in all its various branches. By diligent and faithful attention to his work, he hopes to meet with the favor of his patients.

**YESTERDAY.**—Yesterday advertisers have the privilege of altering their advertisements four times during the year. More frequent changes will be charged for.

**Professional Cards.**

**DR. GEO. A. THROOP.**—PRACTICALLY renders his professional services to the citizens of Shelbyville and its vicinity in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

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AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest newspaper published in Kentucky.

Terms—\$2 in advance, \$2 50, payable within six months after subscribing, at which time all subscriptions will be due and payable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1856.

Correspondence of The Shelby News.

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE,  
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 19, 1856.

To the Editor of The Shelby News:

DEAR Sir.—The last number of your weekly contains a complimentary notice of our young friend, HOWARD L. CHRISTOPHER, the efficient operator at your place. Having known Mr. C. for years past, and being aware of his high attainments, we were pleased to receive from him frequent assurances of his willingness to become identified with our new Line of Telegraph, extending to Portland. Knowing Mr. C.'s position in your community to be one of vast importance to your citizens generally, we quite reluctantly pressed forward our negotiations for his valuable services, believing it to be our duty to consult their interest, as well as Mr. C.'s, in the matter. It was our ardent desire to place Mr. C. in a position upon our line, which would, in every respect, accord with his high reputation as a skillful Telegrapher. In order to do this we determined to place him in charge of the office which we proposed to open, at one of the prominent steamboat agencies on Wall street, in this city. Much to our surprise, however, we find to-day, that the steamboat agents in common usage very serious objections to this plan, as being dangerous to the interests of every agent, except the one in whose office the instrument is placed. Having obtained the greater portion of the stock by the influence of steamboat agents, we feel compelled therefore, to abandon the office on Wall street, and locate one at the Union Telegraph building, on Main street, where an operator has already been engaged. It is in this way that we are deprived of the services of Mr. C. But we shall retain the privilege of claiming him, as soon as we can make proper room. In the meantime, we leave him to the good care of his Shelby friends, of whom there is so large a number.

With respect,  
NORE M. BOOTH,  
JAMES T. LEONARD,  
Proprietors L. & P. Tel. Line.

The steamship Supply had arrived, at the latest accounts, in the Mediterranean for another cargo of Camels, for Texas.

AID FOR KANSAS FROM ENGLAND.—Lady Byron, (the widow of the poet,) has contributed, through Mrs. Stowe, the sum of £65 sterling for the relief of sufferers in Kansas—with the proviso that it is not to be applied for providing arms.

Monument to Col. John Hardin.—Mr. Edgar Needham, marble cutter of this city, (says the Louisville Courier,) has executed for MARK HARDIN, Esq., a marble monument, 20 feet high, and of very fine finish, which is to be erected in Grove Hill Cemetery, Shelbyville, Ky., to perpetuate the memory of that noble and patriotic pioneer, Col. JOHN HARDIN, of Shelby.

Col. HARDIN was one of the most distinguished of that noble band of pioneers who drove back the aborigines from the forests of Kentucky, and founded the glorious institutions of this Commonwealth. He richly deserves to have his memory perpetuated in marble.

The monument of Col. Hardin is a Doric Pedestal, with its capital surmounted with a blocking course, on which is raised in alto relieve, four original and characteristic emblems,—representing the Pioneer, the Soldier, the Patriot, and the Christian.—Upon the blocking course is a column with a capitol of palm leaves, upon which is perched the glorious American Eagle. On the front of the monument is the following inscription: "Col. JOHN HARDIN, born 1755; killed May 1792, whilst bearing his country's flag of peace to the Indians N. W. of the Ohio."

This is unquestionably one of the finest private monuments ever built in Kentucky, and the representation of the "old Kentucky Rifle," with its old fashioned flint lock, has been universally admired by all who have seen the work.

We are happy to add that in this instance the design and the execution of the work has been confined to our own citizens. If this policy were more generally adopted by our men of means we should hear far less about the low state of the mechanic arts in Kentucky. What our mechanics and artisans need is a fair chance here. This they ought to have, and this they must have, if Louisville is to make any progress in manufacturing and mechanical industry.

A NEW STATE.—As Minnesota Territory has now a sufficient population to entitle her to apply for admission as a State into the Confederacy, we presume this will be done next winter. We find the following in the correspondence of one of our exchanges, giving an account of the wonderful growth of St. Paul, and of the induce- ment to settle in that far northern region:

"I can now tell you something about St. Paul and vicinity as they are. The census was finished this week. Minnesota Territory has a population of 170,000; St. Paul has 12,000. In 1849 it numbered about 500 persons. A great many new buildings are now going up, everything is lively. If a man wants to come out here to locate he can't miss it; but what puzzles me and other new comers is, there are so many good places it is hard to choose. Good carpenters get \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day, masons the same; girls at housework \$3 and \$4 a week; in hotels and boarding houses \$4.

St. Anthony and Minneapolis are smart places, with a population of 4,000; but in my opinion, St. Paul will always keep ahead, as it is the head of navigation for large steamboats on the Mississippi, and the depot for a supply of a vast region of the finest soil in the United States."

The Theological Seminary at New Albany is to be removed in the vicinity of Chicago. The citizens of Chicago have subscribed \$100,000 toward endowing the institution.

LYNCH LAW IN KANSAS.—Under this head the St. Louis Republican states that two persons have been arrested on Pottawatomie creek, in Kansas Territory, charged with the robbery of peaceable citizens, and hung with the ropes taken from the animals stolen by them. One of the men hung bore the name of Partridge, and has been quite a conspicuous character in the Territory. The name of the other was not known.

A letter to the St. Louis Democrat, dated the 10th of November, states that twenty-five of the Free State prisoners, taken at Hickory Point, under Col. Harvey, have been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced by Judge Lecompte to five years imprisonment at hard labor.

A PROVIDENTIAL MAN.—There is no aspiration so glorious as the desire to do good. Howard, bending over the couch of sickness and smoothing the pillow of death, was greater than Napoleon at Austerlitz. And Thomas Holloway, whose inestimable medicines are subduing disease of every type, in every part of the habitable globe, is more worthy of respect and honor than any warrior that ever drew the sword.

The Covington Journal tells the following, which is doubtless the experience of many unfortunate fugitives:

A few months ago a negro stole away from a kind master in this city and went to Canada. The other day the master received a letter from the runaway, couched in the following language: "For God's sake, master Henry, come and take me home." This earnest appeal is pregnant with meaning. The poor, deluded runaway, instead of a nobler errand, better deserves that title. His establishment in New York has been the fons and origo of health to thousands of our afflicted fellow citizens. His agencies, established in every city and town of the Union, are the PEOPLE'S DISPENSARIES. What is true of the popularity of his medicines here, is true throughout the world; for wherever civilization has penetrated, by land or sea, they are known and appreciated. From Greenland to Terra del Fuego—from the Mississippi to the Ganges—they are advertised in every printed language, and resorted to by races of every name and color, as the only reliable and proven remedies in all the phases of disease. The leading medical periodicals of London and Edinburgh not only except HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT from their general denunciations of patent medicines, but unreservedly commend them. In short, if we are to believe concurrent testimony of all nations, Professor Holloway has done more to ameliorate human suffering and to rob the grave of victims, than any other medical discoverer of this or any former age. We have unquestionable authority for saying that his central offices for the old and new world—London and New York—send out annually more than ten millions of dollars' worth of his medicines.

The statistics of the cures effected by their means, cannot, of course, be ascertained, but judging from the facts within our own limited sphere of observation we should say that no ordinary quarto volume could contain the record. Surely the discoverer and philanthropist who has accomplished such results may, without arrogance, be styled a PROVIDENTIAL MAN.—N. O. Picayune.

MARYLANDER'S APOSTROPHE TO HIS NATIVE STATE.—Since the result of the Presidential election was known, DOVOLAS HOWARD, worthy son of old Maryland, made a speech in Cincinnati, which concluded as follows. Mr. HOWARD was en route to Kansas, where he intends making his home:

"Hail, hail to thee, Maryland, thou lone 'one! When all other orbs in the firmament of Freedom are dimmed, thou shalt shine in resplendent and glorifying light!—thou Venus of the morning—thou Hesperus of the night! Thou art, indeed, what the Historian of Heaven apostrophised as 'the cynosure of neighboring eyes'!"

Hail to thee, Maryland! When with trumpet and peon, and clarion shout, other Trumps and peons, they would battle and die for the chief of their choice, thou, with out parade, girded on thy buckler, and with the sword of the Lord's anointed, struck where thou hadst declared thy blows shall fall! Thou, proud and noble State, hast been the only one to redeem thy word. Dear land of my birth—my political mother—dear art thou now to me than when thou gavest me life, for I am not one who worships the God of Day only in his culminations and in his zenith. Rather let my face turn to that horizon where in glory he goes down! Though a wanderer from thee, never to tread thy hollowed soil again, I pledge to thee my heart's fond devotion, and my soul's deep love!"

CALIFORNIA DODGE.—The following letter from Mr. BUCHANAN, in favor of the Pacific Railroad, was published in California so late that it would not be received in the South until after the election:

THE NEW TREATY.—The arrival of the treaty recently concluded between our country and Great Britain has already been noticed. A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer professes to have an acquaintance with the principal features of the document. He says: "It settles all questions heretofore existing relative to Central America, and all other subjects of dispute between the British and American governments excepting the claims by the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies, relative to alleged rights under the treaty of 1846. Under the treaty negotiated by Mr. Dallas, the Mosquito coast from the line of Honduras to the southern arm of the San Juan river, including the port and town of San Juan, is recognized to belong to Nicaragua. The British protectorate over the Indians is relinquished, but with the understanding that the good offices of both governments shall be used to secure for them an equivalent protectorate from the government of Nicaragua. The Indians are to be provided for, with the consent of Nicaragua, by a small annuity proceeding from the duties collected at San Juan. These wretched beings are few in number, and they are rapidly disappearing under the effects of disease and degrading habits. It is understood that this treaty brings to a consummation the policy of Great Britain of evacuating Central America. Doubtless her statesmen have foreseen that the progressive energy of our own people would soon take charge of real civilization throughout that beautiful region, and that the continued difficulties which would arise from British interference would render any other policy than that adopted rather too expensive."

Yours very respectfully,  
JAMES BUCHANAN.

A suspension bridge is to be built across the Mississippi at St. Louis, Mo., to be 84 feet above high watermark and more than a mile in length. The greatest distance between the piers will be 1800 feet, and the foundation of some of the towers will be 50 feet below water mark. Mr. J. W. Bissell, of Rochester, New York, has received the appointment of Engineer.—The bridge is expected not to cost less than two millions of dollars.

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE.—The success of the voyage of the Dean Richmond, from Chicago to Liverpool, having demonstrated the practicability and profit of the St. Lawrence route, some of the Chicago business men are disposed to follow up the experiment. Messrs. Cameron, Barry & Co., Foreign Marine Brokers in Chicago, advertise for two vessels for Europe, one to load lumber on Lake Huron or Lake Erie for a port inside the Straits of Gibraltar, and not higher up than Valencia, with return cargo of fruit and wine direct to Chicago; the other to load at Chicago and Milwaukee, for the United Kingdom, immediately on the opening of navigation.

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A few months ago a negro stole away from a kind master in this city and went to Canada. The other day the master received a letter from the runaway, couched in the following language: "For God's sake, master Henry, come and take me home." This earnest appeal is pregnant with meaning. The poor, deluded runaway, instead of a nobler errand, better deserves that title. His establishment in New York has been the fons and origo of health to thousands of our afflicted fellow citizens. His agencies, established in every city and town of the Union, are the PEOPLE'S DISPENSARIES. What is true of the popularity of his medicines here, is true throughout the world; for wherever civilization has penetrated, by land or sea, they are known and appreciated. From Greenland to Terra del Fuego—from the Mississippi to the Ganges—they are advertised in every printed language, and resorted to by races of every name and color, as the only reliable and proven remedies in all the phases of disease. The leading medical periodicals of London and Edinburgh not only except HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT from their general denunciations of patent medicines, but unreservedly commend them. In short, if we are to believe concurrent testimony of all nations, Professor Holloway has done more to ameliorate human suffering and to rob the grave of victims, than any other medical discoverer of this or any former age. We have unquestionable authority for saying that his central offices for the old and new world—London and New York—send out annually more than ten millions of dollars' worth of his medicines.

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FIFTEEN SLAVES MANUMITTED.—Detroit papers of the 17th, note the arrival in that city of Mr. William Sloan, of Ky., having in charge 15 slaves, whom he is desirous of settling in some favorable location in Michigan or Canada. They are manumitted by the terms of the will of Thos. E. Chambers, Jr., of Spencer county, Ky., 29 miles from Louisville, who besides giving them their freedom bestowed upon them \$2,000 to provide for their settlement in the North. Of this sum \$700 has been paid to purchase the aged father of the family, who was owned by another man, and whom they were anxious to bring with them.—One of the party is still in Kentucky endeavoring to procure the freedom of his wife and two children.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Observer and Reporter of the 19th gives the following account of the inauguration of the President:

The ceremony of inducing the Rev. Lewis W. Green, D. D., into the office of President of the State Normal School and Transylvania University took place, pursuant to previous notice, in the Baptist Church, in this city, on Tuesday (yesterday) at 12 o'clock.

At 10 o'clock, a procession was formed in the College Lawn, under the direction of Gen. LESLIE COMBS, as Chief Marshall, and marched to the Church, where there had assembled a brilliant concourse of ladies, and the whole assembly when the procession had entered the building, presented

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# The Garland.

**Won and Lost.**—BY MARY E. BACHELOR.

I dreamed last night, dear Mary,  
A joyous golden dream.  
With stars and flowers, and beauty,  
As stars light up a stream.

Again through scented woodlands,  
We wandered as of old,  
Where young birds thrilled with music  
The leafy leaves of gold.

Or scented dales and grassy nooks,  
With blossoms and birdsong—  
Thy dainty steps mid violet leaves  
A pleasant music made.

The rippling sweetnes of thy voice  
Awoke the silent delites.  
As music, soft and singing soft  
A chime of liquid bells.

The spring had kissed the earth to flower,  
Oh! 'twas a golden eve—  
While we sat weaving clover brooms,  
As children often weave;

In the sun, in the moon, the moon tints,  
My hand was linked in yours,  
I only thought of that, Mary,  
Yet talked about the flowers.

Then didst but float a little way  
Adown the stream of time—  
Watching the silvery ripples play,  
And the water come;

When angels in the upper spheres  
Gently clasped thy hand—  
"And led thee through the fall of tears,"  
Up to the brighter land.

With me, with me, the bright grieve,  
Too sad, alas, to weep—  
For tears of mine can never wake  
The silent dreamless sleep.

Frankfort, Ky.

## Miscellaneous.

### The Humble Pharisee.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"What was that?" exclaimed Mrs. Andrews, to the lady who was seated next to her, as a single strain of music vibrated for a few moments on the atmosphere.

"A violin, I suppose," was answered.

"A violin?" An expression almost of horror came into the countenance of Mrs. Andrews. "It can't be possible!"

It was possible, however, for the sound came again, prolonged and varied.

"What does it mean?" said Mrs. Andrews, looking troubled, and moved uneasily in her chair.

"Cotillions, I presume," was answered carelessly.

"Not dancing, surely?"

But even as Mrs. Andrews said this, a man entered, carrying in his hand a violin. There was an instant movement on the part of several of the young members of the company, partners were chosen, and ere the pious Mrs. Andrews had time to collect her suddenly bewildered thoughts, the music had struck up, and the dances were in motion.

"I can't remain here. It's an outrage," said Mrs. Andrews, making a motion to rise.

The lady by whom she was sitting comprehended now more clearly her state of mind, and laying a hand on her arm, gently restrained her.

"Why not remain? What is an outrage, Mrs. Andrews?" she asked.

"Mrs. Burdick knew very well that I was a member of the church." The lady's manner was indignant.

"All your friends know that," Mrs. Andrews," replied the lady. A third person might have detected in her tones a lurking sarcasm. But this was not perceived by the individual addressed. "But what is wrong?"

"Wrong? Isn't that wrong?" And she glanced towards the many wreaths of human figures already circling on the floor. "I could not have believed it of Mrs. Burdick; and she knew that I was a professor of religion."

"She doesn't expect you to dance, Mrs. Andrews," said the lady.

"But she expects me to countenance the sin and folly by my presence."

"Sin and folly are strong terms, Mrs. Andrews."

"I know they are, and I use them advisedly. I hold it a sin to dance."

"I know wise and good people who hold a different opinion."

"Wise and good!" Mrs. Andrews spoke with strong disgust. "I wouldn't give much for their wisdom and goodness—not it!"

"The true qualities of men and women, are best seen at home. When people go abroad they generally change their attire, as well as bodily. Now I have seen the home-life of certain ladies who held dancing to be sinful, and I have said to myself, half shudderingly: 'What child can breathe that atmosphere for years, and not grow up with a clouded spirit, and a taint of bitterness in the heart?'"

"And so you mean to say?" Mrs. Andrews spoke with some asperity of manner, "that dancing makes people better? Is, in fact, a means of grace?"

"No. I say no such thing."

"Then what do you mean to say? I drew the only conclusion I can make."

"One may grow better or worse from dancing," said the lady. "All will depend upon the spirit in which the recreation is indulged. In itself the act is innocent."

Mrs. Andrews shook her head.

"In what does it sin consist?"

"It is an idle waste of time."

"Can you say nothing more of it?"

"I could, but delicacy keeps me silent."

"Did you ever dance?"

"Me! What a question! No!"

"I have danced often. And let me say, that your inference on the score of indelicacy is altogether an assumption."

"Why everybody admits that."

"Not by any means."

"If the description of some of the midnight balls and assemblies that I have heard, of the waltzing, and all that be true, then nothing could be more indecent—nothing more injurious to the young and innocent."

"All good things become evil in their perniciousness," said the lady. "And I will readily agree with you, that dancing is perverted, and its use, as a means of social recreation, most sadly changed into what is injurious. The same may be said of church going."

"When you shock me," said Mrs. Andrews.

"I trust not. For true religion— for the holy things of the church—I trust that I have the most profound reverence. But let me prove what I say, that even church going may become evil."

"I am all attention," said the incredulous Mrs. Andrews.

"You can hear plain speaking!"

"Me!" The church member looked surprised.

"Yes, you."

"Certainly I can. But why do you ask?"

"To put you on your guard, nothing more."

"Don't fear but what I can bear all the plain speaking you may venture upon. As to church going being an evil, I am ready to prove the negative against any allegations you can advance. So speak on."

After a slight pause, to collect her thoughts, the lady said:

"There has been a protracted meeting in Mr. B.'s church."

"I know it. And a blessed time it was."

"You attend?"

"Yes, every day; and generally was my soul refreshed and strengthened."

"Did you see Mrs. Eldridge there?"  
"Mrs. Eldridge? No indeed, except on Sunday. As for her religion, it isn't worth much, and will hardly stand her at the last day."

"Why Mrs. Andrews! You shock me! Have you seen into her heart? Do you know my purposes? Judge not, that ye be not judged, is the divine injunction."

"A tree is known by its fruit," said Mrs. Andrews, who felt the rebuke, and slightly colored.

"True; and by their fruits ye shall know them, replied the lady. "But come, there are too many around us for this earnest conversation. We will take a quarter of an hour to ourselves in one of the less crowded rooms. No one will observe our absence; and you will be freed from the annoyance of these dancers."

The two ladies quietly retired from the drawing-rooms. As soon as they were more alone, the last speaker resumed:

"By their fruits ye shall know them. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? Let me relate with I saw and heard in the family of two ladies during this protracted meeting. One of these ladies was Mrs. Eldridge. I was passing in her neighborhood about four o'clock, and as I owed her a call, thought the opportunity a good one for returning it. On entering my ears caught the blended music of a piano, and children's happy voices. From the front parlor, through the partly opened door, a sight, beautiful to my eyes was revealed. Mrs. Eldridge was seated at the instrument, her sweet babe asleep on one arm, while, with a single hand, she was touching the notes of a familiar air, to which four children were dancing. A more innocent, loving, happy group I have never seen.

For nearly ten minutes I gazed upon them unobserved, so interested that I forgot the questionable propriety of my conduct, and during that time, not an unkind word was uttered by one of the children, nor did anything occur to mar the harmony of the scene.

It was a sight on which angels could have looked, nay, did look with pleasure; for, whenever hearts are tuned to good affections angels are present. The music was suspended, and the dancing ceased, as I presented myself. The mother greeted me with a happy smile, and each of the children spoke to her visitor with an air at once polite and respectful.

"I've turned nurse for the afternoon you see," said Mrs. Eldridge, cheerfully, "it's Alice's day to go out, and I never like to trust our little ones with the chambermaid, who isn't over fond of children. We generally have a good time on these occasions, for I give my time up to them entirely. They're read, and played, and told stories, until tired, and now I've just brightened them up, body and mind, with a dance."

And bright and happy they all looked.

"Now run up into the nursery for a little while, and build block houses," said she, "while I have a little pleasant talk with my friend. That's good children. And I want you to be very quiet, for little Eddie is fast asleep, and I'm going to lay him in his crib."

Now went the children, and I heard no more of them for half an hour during which I staid. With the child in her arms, Mrs. Eldridge went up to her chamber, and I went with her. As she was laying him in the crib, I took from the mantle a large porcelain figure of a kneeling child, and was examining it, when she turned to me. "Very beautiful," said I. "It is," she replied.

"We call it Eddie, saying his prayers. There is an history attached to it. Very early I teach my little ones to say an evening prayer. First impressions are never wholly effaced, I therefore seek to implant, in the very dawning thought, an idea of God, and our dependence on him for life and all our blessings, knowing that if duly fixed, this idea will ever remain and be a vessel, in after years, for the reception of truth flowing from the source of all truth. Strangely enough, my little Eddie, so sweet in temper as he was, steadily refused to say his prayers. I tried every way I could to induce him to kneel with the other children and say a few simple words; but no, his aversion thereto was unconquerable. I at last grew really troubled about it. There seemed to be a vein in his character that argued no good. One day I saw this kneeling child in a store. With the sight of it came the thoughts of how I might use it. "Ten yards of gimp for the bosom, and maroon velvet binding for the neck and sleeves, oh, Emily!"

"The finest baby you ever saw—black eyes, all bright and shiny, six weeks old and weighs—"

"Sixty-one pounds and a quarter to the bushel. None better in the country. Free from garlic and cockrel, and large grained. I hold it at—"

"Stilpopsis, next Saturday. Both sides of the former Congressman, will speak, as he says—"

"Ah, Mr. Pepper, you flatter me so! Just so. How horrid Kate Wilmet is dressed. She will wear yellow, though it makes her look like—"

"I am truly gratified, my dear young friend, to learn that you are so deeply impressed with the necessity of immediate repentence, and I shall this very day make—"

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